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# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

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In the Good Old Summer Time

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## WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

### SUPERSTITIONS, OLD AND NEW— DOES MOON AFFECT CROPS?

Editor, Rural World:—The human mind is prone to superstition, and more or less of it prevails in every country; even in such enlightened countries as ours, where the people have been blessed for centuries with the light of divine revelation, there still exists in the minds of many unlearned men much that is superstitious. We have outgrown all such delusions as the witchcraft mania that spread over the New England states two or three centuries ago, when it was considered not only by the illiterate, but also by the learned and refined that disbelief in witchcraft was little less than heresy. Educated men of fervent piety in England and other countries in those days were often firm believers in witchcraft. For a long time wisdom was confounded, and religion silenced, by the spread of this awful malady, when many supposed witches were executed, some of them being church members. With evil disposed persons it was a good way to get revenge for some fancied insult to go to court as a witness and swear that an innocent man was guilty. This mania originated in folly and delusion like many other superstitious ideas that men entertain.

After distressing our ancestors for several decades, this dark cloud that had hovered so long over the colony, slowly and sullenly retired, and false accusers in some cases began to reflect over their evil deeds, as well as those who had acted on false evidence. This led to a general awakening among the infatuated colonists, and stayed the proceedings of those who had brought the guilt of innocent blood on the land.

There is another species of harmless superstition that has long existed in the minds of some men in our country, as to the influence of the moon upon terrestrial vegetation. Government experts by searching investigations have exploded that theory, but the adherents of that idea cannot be convinced, even by the efforts of U. S. experts. No amount of evidence can be brought forward to prove to the moon-farmers that his idea of planting seeds when the sign is right is simply a delusion and a superstition; he cannot be convinced.

If the moon affects terrestrial vegetation, why do not the planets have a hand in things terrestrial? The moon is an insignificant object in comparison with most of the planets, and its disturbing power is very small.

Those who believe that the moon's influence is beneficial to vegetation consider that the tidal wave gives strong proof in support of their doctrine that plant life is benefited by lunar orb influence. Now, all students of astronomical science know that if the law of gravitation should be suspended there would be no more tides, consequently in the ebbing and flowing of the waters of the ocean known as the tides, such disturbances must be considered as gravitational effects, and for us to conceive that such effects should be connected in any way with the growth of vegetation on our earth, would be a ridiculous proposition.

It is possible but not probably that vegetation is affected by lunar influence. At any rate, our knowledge upon the subject must come from some other source than the one now known to us.

I have often imagined that the superstitious ideas connected with moon farming originated during the dark ages, and that some ignorant wizard or wizards studied out the whole thing during that benighted period. Like the witchcraft mania of colonial times, this thing originated in folly and delusion. It would be interesting for us to know who first invented this false system, and also its date.

Travelers and explorers who have penetrated into the dark places of the earth's most remote quarters find great numbers of people who are believers in all kinds of superstition and delusion. Many people of every nation and clan upon earth seem to be strongly inclined to invent silly and foolish fabrications and ideas upon various subjects, and they hold with such tenacity to these ideas that no argument can be brought to bear that will be convincing so as to cause a change of mind. How foolish myriads of the Orientals are that they would rather die than lose caste! Poor human nature is very weak in regard to some things. Astrologers and fortune-tellers are still taking the dimes and dollars from silly people who love to be humbugged. Much more might be said upon the subject, but time is precious and space valuable, so I will close.—J. M. Miller, Missouri.

### RED POLL GOOD DAIRY BREED— WHAT THINK OTHERS?

Editor, Rural World:—I do not agree with the following statement in your issue of June 24. I do not accept it as approximately true:

"It is a subversion of true breeding principles to attempt to unite profitably two such opposing temperaments as the milk temperament and the beef temperament. The production of so-called dual purpose cattle is uneconomic, so far at least as the dairy farmer is concerned; he cannot afford to fool away his time, labor and expense upon such cattle when he can get better."

In the Ohio six-months test, the Red Poll cow, Mayflower 2d, won second place over all entries, displacing both Holsteins and Jerseys. No one will question her place above the best selection in the world, from a beef standpoint, confining the selection to the two dairy breeds named. It is true, but unfortunate, that the breeders of Red Poll cattle have been backward about proclaiming their merits. In a western contest, in the absence of the secretary, Mr. Martin, two cows led all breeds, but the three put in without selection, placed the Red Polls in fourth place in the contest.

Several articles lately in Colman's Rural World have indicated that there are some who look upon the Shorthorn breed of cattle, as eligible to a place in a dual purpose contest. If the contest were confined to the first six months after freshening, she might have some chance of favorable mention. Yet it is a well known fact that those who own and control milk strains of Shorthorns, are not found among those making entries in dairy contests open to all breeds or confined to special dual purpose cattle.

Among the readers of Colman's Rural World are many farmers that furnish cream for the creameries or butter for their patrons. Take for instance the commonest of our dairy cows, the Jersey. I think I am safe in saying there is not one state in the Union where the Jersey cows will average a pound each day the year through.

Jean Duluth Beauty, A. R. No. 50, has 10,020 pounds milk and 442.95 pounds butter fat with her first calf. A fairly good heifer record, isn't it? Don't all speak at once; but who, that is not himself a specialist, has a dairy cow that has beaten it with her second calf? Is there a Shorthorn of any age that has beaten it?

It may be that the dairy farmer "can not afford to fool away his time, labor and expense upon such cattle when he can get better." I am of the Missourians, who fail to see the force of the quotations above.

Sedalia should be a good place to test the question as to what breed of dual cattle stands first. At St. Louis they told us a pound of Jersey butter cost 10½ cents and a pound of Holstein, 13¢. At Sedalia they might give us the cost of Jersey vs. Red Poll butter, and two-year-old Jersey beef vs. two-year-old Red Poll beef per pound. These are practical questions and the state fair of Missouri is the place to settle such questions.

I am confident that I know a grade Red Poll cow, owned in Missouri that will hold her own in any dairy contest open to Missouri-owned cows of any breed or no definite breed. She

will test higher than most of the Jerseys, and give more milk than the average. She is the best all around family cow I know of, and has never been pushed. I do not know how she will be for the first week in October, but she might be a revelation to dairy men all over the country.—L. E. Clement, Missouri.

### RAISED CHICKENS FROM EGGS THAT WERE NEVER LAID.

Editor, Rural World:—A few weeks ago I had a little experiment in the chicken business which caused quite a little talk. I am writing to you to relate the circumstance as it probably will interest many of your readers. I used it for an "ad." in my drug store window on poultry supplies. (I raise chickens for pleasure only.)

I had three chicks artificially hatched from eggs that were never laid. A white one (Orpington), a red one, (Rhode Island Red) and a black one, (Minorca). I believe this is the only case of this kind on record. I killed the laying hens and procured the eggs, placed them in an incubator and got the chicks.

The strange circumstance was that the white one was hatched from an egg that would not have been laid for 10 or 12 hours. The shell was not completed, so I used gum arabic paste and adhesive plaster to complete it, and it was a successful hatch. I had visitors from all the nearby towns inquiring as to how it happened.—Mylo Culler, Belle Vernon, Pa.

### NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

Editor, Rural World:—Sweet clover and alfalfa have grown wonderfully this season. There has been an abundance of pasturage for all kinds of stock. Stock cattle that came through the winter rather thin have been fattening right along on the sweet clover. There never was a plant for these hills that can compare with sweet clover. The many hard rains that have visited these parts would have been the ruin of these hills if it were not for the sweet clover holding the earth. Making as much feed as it does, surely farmers that have not now got sweet clover on hill land should seed to sweet clover this fall. We cannot help but urge the hill land farmer to grow this plant.

Our potato crop looks very promising. I like the vines to show ripeness before using the tubers.

We have added five more good milkers to our herd of dairy cattle, and have resumed selling milk to the creamery. We did not have sufficient for hauling for some little time, so we bought some early calves and fed the milk to them; we were not out anything, even though the milk checks quit coming.

Wool sold well here this spring, also lambs are bought for future delivery at good figures. Wool brought us 30 to 31 cents a pound. Last year it was from 5 to 6 cents less than this.—Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Kentucky.

### A GOOD LATE STRAWBERRY.

The strawberry crop in this locality yielded the growers more than \$190 an acre, although many of the last blooms blighted, forming only nubbins.

Our berries were mostly Senator Dunlaps and the consumers preferred them to any other variety. No berries sold for less than \$2 per 24-quart crate.

For the past 20 years we have wished for some good late variety. The Gandy was always unsatisfactory in several ways. This year we found the Michigan to be the best of all late varieties, so a long felt want is at last supplied. It greatly resembles the Senator Dunlap. As it fruits a little later, the consumer continues to think he is using that variety.—Nettie Richmond, Missouri.

### BARN BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT.

An interesting series of barn equipment catalogs has been issued recently by the Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa. In their preparation the company has not been satisfied to merely describe their products, but has tried to offer impartial advice on many questions pertaining to barn



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Any farmer who desires one or more of these books may secure them by writing to the Loudon Company.



JUL 19 1915

# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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SEMI-MONTHLY.

## Putting Up Rough Feed for Live Stock

Cutting and Handling Feterita, Kafir, Milo, Cane and Corn for Dry Fodder—Proper Curing Necessary to Secure High Feeding Value and to Avoid Mould.

By Clement White, Kansas.

### ALFALFA WON'T STAND WET FEET.

Choose a well drained field having, preferably a gentle slope so as to prevent an accumulation of water from melting snow or heavy spring rains. Avoid fields having numerous pockets or depressions as the alfalfa will either be drowned out or smothered by covering ice sheets and blue grass will take its place. Alfalfa will do well on level fields but in the spring there is always the danger of formation of smothering ice sheets which kill out alfalfa in large areas.



hire a binder) and harvest the crop in the best manner possible. The shocks should not be made too large. Medium sized bundles are preferred. The heavy heads of this crop settle solidly together after they are shocked. If the weather turns out wet and warm there will be grave danger of the seed heating and spoiling if the shocks are too large. This rule holds good with kafir corn. Milo maize will take care of itself, no matter how large the shocks are, because the crooked stems project the heads in all directions, thus preventing any number of them from settling together.

#### Handling Kafir and Milo.

Kafir and milo should be harvested after the heads have become fairly well ripened. The grains should be glazed over. If cut too green the heads will spoil. If allowed to stand on the ground too long the fodder will be worthless for seed. The harm which sometimes results to the land when kafir is grown, is usually due to the fact that the crop was not removed at the proper time—just after the grains had become well glazed. If allowed to stand on the ground the same as field corn, the strain upon the soil's fertility will be excessive. Kafir corn should never be cross-piled, unless the

farmer is prepared to stand a great loss. The shocks should always be built upright.

Cane, kafir and milo maize make excellent rough feed if they are handled properly. Naturally the best results are obtained when the silo is used. However we are discussing dry feed here. The dry feed is relished by live stock, providing it is not allowed to mould. Dampness will always cause crops of this nature to mould. After the stalks and leaves have become covered with green mould—look out! Horses fed this stuff will have an excellent chance to develop blind staggers. Extreme care is essential when handling any fodder crop, if the weather is unfavorable.

#### Putting Up Corn Fodder.

Corn fodder is the old stand-by. The corn ears should be fairly hard before the stalks are cut. If cut too soon the ear will shrink. All the sap from the stalk goes to the ear after the stalk is cut, so corn which is well glazed will mature in the shock in fine shape.

The best results are always obtained when fodder of any description is shredded. Feeding the whole stalks results in more or less waste. If the farmer does not care to shred the fodder, it should be stacked so that the

### SILAGE WILL KEEP, BUT BETTER FEED IT.

Don't worry! The extra supply of silage left over from the winter's feeding will not spoil during the summer in the average well built, well filled silo. In case of doubt, cover what silage remains with straw, hay or barn sweepings, tramp down hard and dampen thoroughly. At corn harvest remove the covering and fill as usual. You'll never know the difference. But better than all this, supplement your pastures with silage during the dry spell this summer.

water cannot run down through the stalks. Small, round stacks give the best results. They are built the same as wheat stacks.

After the kafir corn, etc., is headed a great amount of the fodder can be stored in a shed or hay mow, if it is bound. Because of the fact that loose fodder is difficult to handle, the binder should be used whenever possible.

### MAKING THE MOST OF OUR IDLE ACRES.

Editor, Rural World:—Idle land is a luxury that few farmers can afford. As a general rule, it is the one who needs every penny and very often is paying interest on a mortgage or borrowed money, that has the most idle acres.

Stubble land, disked and harrowed, will produce a good crop of beans, peas, late roasting ears or soft corn for feeding purposes. The fence rows that are allowed to grow up in bushes and weeds could just as well produce a nice row of cherry trees, or valuable walnut trees, or lacking that, a crop of grain. Weeds sap the vitality of the soil and enrich no man, but they often prove a nuisance to the more progressive farmer on the other side of the fence who tills his acres well.

After the latest crops are gathered, the garden should be cleaned, thoroughly cultivated, and sowed in rye. This not only eliminates weeds, but destroys the nesting places of many destructive insects. The green rye turned under in the spring, keeps up the soil's fertility, and in many ways pays for the extra time and trouble.

Grass seed need not be such a luxury, if farmers would only sow an acre or two of clean seed in clean soil and save the seed for home use.

For a permanent pasture in this state, there is nothing that excels Bermuda grass, although it is rather hard to get rid of. Many steep hillsides could be profitably sown with this excellent forage grass. Horses prefer it to bluegrass and I have yet to discover a soil it will fail to take root in.—Mrs. D. B. Phillips, Tennessee.

### CLEAN UP THE WEEDY FENCE CORNERS.

Roadsides and fence corners free of weeds, rank grass and rubbish are not only pleasing in appearance but injurious crop pests cannot start housekeeping in such places. Neither is there a chance for noxious weeds to mature or dangerous plant diseases to start on clean roadsides. Let's stop breeding trouble on your farm.

## The Common Fly in the Dairy

The common fly is an unmitigated nuisance. It can be said of many insects, that, unpleasant as they may be in some respects, they serve some useful purpose; for instance, a naturalist, has recently raised a protest against the wholesale destruction of wasps, and has based his plea on the assumption that they destroy a large number of smaller insects, and especially of aphids. In a garden he had observed how a number of wasps checked an attack of aphids on fruit trees, and he suggests that the preservation of wasps, generally, would be attended with good results.

But who has a good word for the fly? It breeds in manure and decaying matter, and its habits are far from clean. Its presence in large numbers may be taken to indicate that there is an accumulation of dirt in the proximity. It will crawl over a mass of filth and then walk over a dish of food, leaving tracks of contamination behind it. In this way disease is spread, and the bacillus of typhoid has been found in the dirt carried by flies.

As an instance of the number of bacteria the common fly can carry, the following figures given by Professor Easton may be cited: He caught 100 flies, put them in a pint of sterilized water and rinsed them about, then examined the water, and found that he had raised such a number of bacteria that each fly averaged over 300,000! He next caught a similar number in the cow barn, and they averaged over 800,000 each; another 100 in the pig pen, and they averaged over 1,000,000 each; a fourth 100 were caught about the swill-pails, and they ran up to 1,500,000 bacteria apiece.

Do you wonder that some of us object to seeing flies in the milk jug? It may be said that when one goes into a factory or a house and finds many flies, one is immediately justified in condemning the sanitary surroundings of such premises. One, too, can appreciate the fact that in factories where flies abound it is next to impossible to keep them out of the milk, and the seeding of the milk by the bacteria which they carry must be very appreciable. The evil deeds of the fly need emphasizing, as too many of us seem to think the fly a necessary, if annoying, nuisance; but the truth is, the fly serves no good purpose or serves a purpose which can be better performed in other ways.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

THE various crops which are valuable because they furnish the farmer with rough feed for his live stock, must be cut and handled properly if the best results are to be obtained from feeding them. In some sections it is a common practice to sow cane, kafir, etc., solely for rough feed. These crops are excellent for the purpose, providing they are cut at the right time, and properly handled after they are cut.

When raised solely for roughness, and not for grain, they should be cut just as soon as they start to head out. They make the best feed when cut at this time. The man who cuts crops of this nature with a grain binder, should shock the bundles the same as he would wheat bundles; then, after they are well cured, he can either haul them to a shed or stack them the same as wheat or oats.

One of the best methods of handling roughness of this nature is to mow it with the mowing machine, then allow it to cure in the swath. After it is cured it can be raked into bunches with the horse rake. It is advisable to make the bunches as large as possible. Then the farmer can take a pitchfork and round the bunches into shocks. If a good top is put on each of these shocks they will keep as well as large stacks. This is probably the most popular method of handling sowed cane and kafir.

#### Harvesting Feterita.

The first of all the forage crops to ripen is feterita. It should be cut before it becomes too ripe. If allowed to stand too long the heavy heads will break the weakened stalk to the ground. Then the work of harvesting the crop will be greatly increased, and the loss of seed will probably be considerable.

Whenever possible such crops as feterita, kafir corn, cane and milo maize should be cut with the corn binder. They are difficult to handle when unbound. Crops of this nature usually must be handled frequently, because of the heading process, so as a usual thing it will repay the farmer to go to the extra expense (in case he must

### INCLUDE A LEGUME IN THE ROTATIONS.

A short crop rotation should be planned for best results in the building-up process, and clover or some other legume always included. Apply manure at least once in the rotation if it is available. Take the best care of the manure when it is produced. It is valuable. Good average barnyard manure is worth at least \$2.25 per ton for the fertility it contains.



## Nuggets and Notions

In Agriculture  
By "Observer."

THE question of packing the soil and of loosening it depends on many factors. The sort of crop, the kind of season, the nature of the soil and the amount and character of the rainfall all enter. Life consists in meeting the emergency, and the farmer has more of these than anybody. The deduction is that he must be intelligently informed.

The Vermont station has experimented with feeding dairy cows potatoes quite heavily. They found that this feed produced a very poor quality of butter. The tubers must be sliced.

Poultry are very fond of Sudan grass and it makes an excellent scratching ration.

There are few places that are better adapted to the growth of sweet clover than on the thin skeins of earth that overlie lime stone strata. St. Louis' vacant lots cannot be excelled for producing this plant.

"Hollow wire" gasoline lighting systems are a success for farm lighting and they are cheaply installed; but one who can afford this had better go on to acetylene or electricity.

Sudan grass is already a great tool for accomplishing. Plant a little and learn how to use it.

Flax on old ground does best after oats. But really flax is a pioneer plant. It has perhaps subdued more western sod its first year than any other one plant.

The depth at which soil should be broken must depend on conditions and purposes. Thus in the dry west, it needs to be deep to save water, but Eastward this may not be necessary. In certain clayey hardpan regions with a thin humus it is very unfortunate to bury the black soil deep and throw up the yellow clay. It is better to sub-soil and leave the clay in the bottom of the furrow.

## CHAIN DRAG FOR BOLL WEEVIL CONTROL.

By far the simplest type of mechanical device for boll weevil control and one that has been tested quite extensively in Texas with beneficial results, is known as the chain drag or cultivator. A full description of such is found in Farmers' Bulletin No. 344 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This device is not expected to catch weevils or to collect squares, but to combine in one process the cultivation of the crop and the drawing of fallen, infested squares to the middles by the use of heavy chains arranged so that they will converge to the rear from the outer ends of a spreader. Thus the infested squares are exposed to the heat of the sun and the weevil stages are killed. The device is of special value during periods of hot, dry weather and on soils that are not baked.

This device is an extreme simplification of the chain cultivator idea and may be easily made. It consists essentially of four parts. First, a spreader, which may be a piece of heavy joist or even a green branch of a tree. The length should be six or eight inches shorter than the distance between the rows. It should be two or three inches in diameter and fairly heavy. The chain may be fastened to the ends by heavy staples or by wiring. It is better to have one side of a link held in a notch sawed in the end of the spreader.

The second part is the chain which should be of a type commonly used in logging operations and should have about seven or eight links per foot and these made of about one-half inch iron. From 12 to 15 feet of chain is

needed to give two loops with a spreader of three to four feet in length. The chain is fastened so that one loop is shorter than the other, thus bringing the loops about 10 inches apart.

The third part is a trace chain for connecting the drag with the single tree. This may be fastened six or eight inches from the ends of the spreader and should run forward far enough so that the spreader will not be lifted from the ground as it is drawn forward.

Fourth, the machine may be guided by attaching a plow line or wires to the spreader where the trace chains are attached. These should run back to a short stick which gives a firm and easy hand hold. One end of the rope or wire may then be carried down to each chain so that they may be lifted independently or the entire machine lifted from the ground to jump or dodge stumps and to guide the machine so that it may be used close to the plants.

In dry weather, weevil infested fields should be gone over twice a week with this device. A man and mule can go over seven or eight acres per day. This is as large an area per acre as should be in cotton in heavily infested territory. When used in hot, dry weather, it will save the extra labor of hand picking infested squares as the sun will destroy the weevil stages.—W. E. Hinds, Entomologist, Alabama Experiment Station.

## EMERGENCY CROPS IN JULY TO REPLACE FAILURES.

Sam M. Jordan, who returns to the Missouri state board of agriculture on September 1st as a state-wide agricultural missionary, discusses emergency crops for July planting, as follows:

It can always be counted on that some of our spring-planted crops will fail us sometimes, and it is also sometimes very convenient to be able to determine what sort of a late crop can be grown to an advantage!

There are several emergency crops among which are sorghum, feterita, kafir corn, millet, cowpeas and soybeans. It is hardly likely in the latitude of central Missouri that under average conditions any of these crops except millet would ripen any seed, sown in July.

Where feterita or kafir are grown they can best be handled by drilling in rows and giving the crops some cultivation. Where sorghum is wanted for hay, a very satisfactory method is to sow from 65 to 75 pounds of seed per acre, using every hoe of the grain drill. It is hardly worth while to refer further to millet, since practically all are familiar with growing it.

Where cowpeas are used this late in the season, seed from three pecks to a bushel and a half per acre, using every hoe of the grain drill, will make a most splendid pasture, or if desired it could be turned under for green manure.

Where the soybean is used it seems to give better satisfaction to stop up every other hoe of the grain drill. Last season there were several that ripened seed by sowing this late, but it will be remembered that the 1914 fall was exceedingly late. If it is desired to make hay of the crop the soybean would be preferable to cowpeas, due to the fact that it is more easily cured!

Sudan grass is also recommended, but the growing of it in this part of the country is a little too new to ven-

ture a suggestion further than as an experiment.

If 90-day seed corn can be secured and planted at once on good ground, fair fodder or silage might reasonably be expected from it—but it is more or less doubtful whether it would produce corn of reasonable value. One difficulty with planting corn so late in the season is that it is worked upon so badly by insect pests that our efforts are often attended with disappointment.

## Fine Seed Bed Necessary.

It should be remembered that a well prepared seed bed in a fertile soil is one of the primary things necessary for a good crop. If the seed bed is not well worked down and in good condition, and extreme dry weather follows, the chances are that the seed would not properly germinate and good results could not be expected of any emergency crop.

If any of the crops are sown that require cultivation, some tool that will work the ground shallow will be the best. If the ground is prepared with the disk only, the disking should be followed very quickly with the seeding or the crab-grass and fox-tail will give a great deal of annoyance, especially if the weather should remain wet.

Cowpeas and soy beans may be cultivated with a harrow after they are four or five inches high. In the event that we can do the work in time when the weather is very warm and the ground dry, we will do little harm to the plants if we slant the teeth well back, say about 45 degrees, and always being careful to keep the teeth free from trash of any sort. The cultivation of the soy bean especially by this method has proven very satisfactory.

It is sometimes desired to sow both cowpeas or soy beans and sorghum, and a method that is sometimes employed is to sow the beans perhaps from one to three or four days ahead of the sorghum, drilling them in rows the width of corn planter tracks, then by drilling the sorghum with a one-horse grain drill or with an ordinary drill, removing enough hoes that the beans would not be disturbed. The beans sown at the same time with sorghum will come up first, but in a very little while the sorghum will outgrow the beans and very largely smother them out. For this reason, a good idea where possible is to give the beans a few days' start!

## PERTINENT POINTERS ON THE CULTIVATION OF CORN.

Corn should be cultivated not plowed; the plowing was done before planting time and the young corn plants do not like to be disturbed.

Idle cultivators are like idle boys; weeds get the best of them.

Miles of clean corn are like smiles on clean faces; both make us happy.

Crusty corn fields make crusty boys and both need stirring.

Weeds in the corn field, like flies in a dairy barn, should be swatted.

There is, at least, one more thing we need to bear in mind if we are seriously planning on harvesting a bumper corn crop this year: Cultivation, if it is properly done, pays.

## What the Plants Would Say.

As soon as the little plants peep through the ground they begin to talk. If we understand their language this is what they tell us:

"There are some of those saucy fellows, called weeds, trying to crowd us out of our nice warm home. If you don't take them away, they will eat up most of the good things that you placed in our home for us. We want to do our best for you and we are going to if you will help us just a little. We get thirsty during the hot, dry month of August, and unless you kill our ugly neighbors they will drink up all of the water and we will not be able to produce a good crop of heavy ears.

"Keep our bed nicely covered with a fine, loose blanket of soil so that most of the moisture will be 'barreled up' for us instead of letting it get out through the big cracks that sometimes make us so uncomfortable. If you do this we shall not get nearly as thirsty.

"Then there is one more thing that we want you to do. Sometimes it rains so hard that our blanket is pack-

More Money  
From Wheat

**\$7.46 per acre profit,** over and above the cost of fertilizers was obtained from the use of fertilizers on wheat on farms in 10 Indiana Counties when wheat sold at \$1 per bushel. **11½ bushels increased yield per acre** was obtained from fertilizers.

(See Indiana Experiment Station Circular No. 23, Revised Edition, July, 1912.)

Our free wheat bulletin tells how to select and apply fertilizer for biggest profits. Write

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of the National Fertilizer Association  
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ed closely about us. We don't notice this much at first, but by and by our roots begin to choke, because they can't get enough oxygen and so, of course, they can't breathe properly. These crusty homes make us feel crusty and unless you come and stir it up you, too, will feel crusty when in the fall you find that we have only given you half a crop and that of poor quality. If you stir up our home every time after it rains hard, we will be able to grow and do as well as you expected us to do."

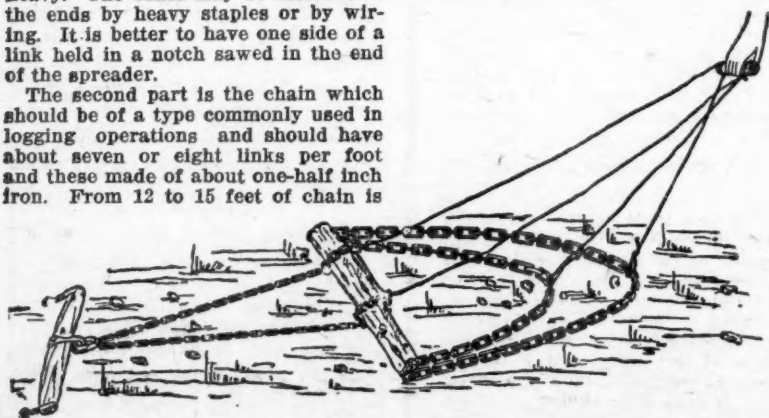
## Keep the Cultivator Going.

If the seed bed was prepared properly much of the trouble, as far as weeds go, has been avoided. The early and frequent cultivation did this.

Corn does not have a large deep tap root like alfalfa but is a surface feeder, having a large number of long roots scattered through the upper soil. If we cultivate so deep as to disturb any of these roots, the plants will be weakened because their supply of moisture and food will be cut off. Cultivating corn four or five inches deep when the plants are two or more weeks old sets them back and their growth may be so checked that they never fully recover. Here is a good rule to follow. Cultivate deep and close to the rows of corn the first time. This will not do much harm because the roots of the young plants have not spread out very much by this time. All other cultivation should be shallow, taking care to keep the surface as smooth as possible.

As soon as it is possible to work the soil following a rain, corn should be cultivated. This will kill the weeds that start to germinate and will also prevent the formation of a hard crust on the surface soil through which the moisture escapes so easily. When the dry times of August come and the weeds are well under control, further cultivation will not be necessary if there is a good planket of loose soil covering the surface.

Missouri's poultry products exceed annually in value the combined annual output of gold and silver of California, Colorado and Arizona, and is annually greater than one-half the annual production of gold in the United States.



A Device for Cultivating the Soil and Controlling Weevils at the Same Time.



# COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman

Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

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1915 JULY 1915						
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## NATIVE PLANT LIFE SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

One of the greatest assets of this, or any country is its native plant life. America has a wealth of beauty in its forests and wild flowers. Unfortunately, in many instances and places, our wild flowers are being unnecessarily wasted and ruthlessly destroyed. In some states this vandalism has assumed such proportions that legislative steps have been taken to secure protection.

Some years ago there was organized the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, the objects of which are to encourage the preservation and protection of native plants, secure enforcement of present laws controlling such preservation and induce further legislation. Wild flower preservation is not sentimentalism alone. There are economic as well as aesthetic reasons. America must preserve her natural attractions. Every effort should be made to awaken the interest of the public, both local and transient, in the protection of our native plants.

## TOADS WORTH TEN DOLLARS EACH.

Loathsome though it may be in appearance, the toad is one of the farmer's best friends. The desire of children and of many men, to kill a toad as soon as seen, should be discouraged. The toad lives from 10 to 40 years, and it can lay over a thousand eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It captures and devours wasps, yellow-jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. In 24 hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done one cent of damage the toad has saved \$10. The toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener and fruit-grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden and berry patch. Give the toad the freedom of the field!

## ARSENICAL FLY KILLERS DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN.

A serious menace to life among children is the arsenical poisons used in killing flies in the home. Of 47 cases of arsenical poisoning of children reported from 15 states from July to October, 1914, in 34 the children were three years old or less. In 37 the children had drunk poisoned water from a saucer containing fly paper. In eight cases the children were poisoned by sucking the wicks in tin receptacles containing arsenic, sugar and water. In two cases the children

Colman's Rural World was established in 1848 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a champion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nationwide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

Colman's Rural World strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.



NORMAN J. COLMAN,  
First U. S. Secretary of  
Agriculture.

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were poisoned by sucking a sponge used to moisten these wicks in poisonous fly destroyers.

Many cases of poisoning from this source are due to the fact that arsenical fly killers are commonly placed where they can be easily reached by the children, and as sugar is used with the arsenic for the purpose of drawing the flies, these fly killers in whatever form are extremely dangerous to children. Most of the children are too young to tell the cause of their illness and unless seen taking the poison, arsenical poisoning may not be suspected. Often children are thought to be suffering from cholera infantum when the real trouble is poisoning.

As there are effective and safe methods of killing flies there is no excuse for using poisonous fly killers of any kind. The use in the home of poisons of any kind is dangerous, but all other poisons combined do not present the same dangers to children as do the poisonous fly killers. The little ones should be protected from this really grave and exceedingly common danger. Swat the fly poison peril!

## FARM AND HOME EFFICIENCY.

The saving of unnecessary steps in the performance of farm and home work receives too little attention, thought and discussion in farm homes. The number of steps required to perform ordinary chores could often be materially reduced by a little planning

and readjusting. During a year, the distance traveled to bring water into the kitchen is on some farms close to 100 miles. The installation of a simple water system would allow the energy used in traveling those 100 miles in doing other things. On many farms the size of the kitchen; the distance from the stove to the dining table, coal house, or woodshed; the distance from corner to hog house; the arrangement of the fields are the cause of much time being spent at work that could easily be saved.

## THE CICADA AND ITS 17-YEAR TRANCE.

The periodical cicada, or, as it is commonly known, the 17-year locust, is the cause of considerable interest on account of its curious habit of appearing in the same locality every 17 years. This feature results in more interest in this insect than in most other insects.

Almost every farm boy has wondered if it were really true that this locust remained for 17 years in its underground home. If these wondering boys were observant they would have seen many twigs that died as the result of the locust stings. If the twigs were examined, numerous small wounds would be found on one side of them and in each wound was a locust egg. These eggs hatch in about six weeks and, having inherited a dislike for sunshine and flowers, the lar-

vae burrow into the ground where they turn to pupae and remain for 17 years. After this long subterranean life they come to light again, crawl up some nearby tree, bush, or weed and shed their well-known shell or skin and enjoy a life of song for a few weeks. They then deposit their eggs and die.

According to entomological records the cicadas are due to arrive in many states this season. Persons who wish to know if their localities are included may find out by writing to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to their state college of agriculture.

## TO PROFIT AT BOTH ENDS OF CHEESE BUSINESS.

How can the dairy farmer get more and the consumer pay less—at least no more than he now pays—for a pound of cheese? Experts of the University of Wisconsin have an answer for this often repeated question. Their plan is for the farmers of a neighborhood, community or district to co-operate in improving, standardizing and branding the output of their factory or factories. It is believed that as a result of this concerted action, much better prices will be paid and that the cheese will be so sought after that the number of hands through which it passes will be reduced and a larger portion of the consumer's payment will reach the farmers' pockets on the one hand and remain in the housewives' purses on the other.

Such action certainly would tend to shorten the long line of middlemen, and it would bring the producers and the consumers closer together. The farmer deserves more income from the dairy business.

## STONY SOILS AND ORCHARDS.

A stony loam is often recommended as a desirable fruit soil, but stones are advantageous only in that they may help a soil that is too heavy or clayey or too impervious, by making it somewhat more pervious to water. The fact that a soil is stony does not necessarily imply that it is productive. If apples are to be grown with profit, and competition is keen, the soil must be productive or at least capable of being brought to a productive state and so maintained. Much of the current belief that "stony" soils possess some peculiar advantage for orchard fruits has undoubtedly arisen from the success of many orchards located on stony hills.

The best advice to the amateur poultryman is: "Don't get large too soon."

There is no doubt that poultry should have a variety of feed, but we need not worry much about it. Little is gained by the frilled edges of rations.

## 40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World.

(Issue of July 17, 1875.)

An English writer says: In the American system of agriculture, the settler subdues a piece of land, flogs it to death and abandons the carcass; and then he repeats the operation on a new subject.

The largest farm in the world is the estate of Geo. Grant in Kansas. His farm embraces the whole county of Ellis, and contains 576,900 acres.

(Issue of July 24, 1875.)

The daily consumption of milk in the city of St. Louis is estimated to be about 23,000 gallons. The first attempt to furnish milk in large quantities was made by the Mont Cabanne Milk Company in 1868, at the Mont Cabanne dairy farm, two miles west of the city limits. The number of cows kept varied from 640 in the spring to 840 in the fall.

(Issue of July 19, 1895.)

A far more serious disaster than the loss of 100,000,000 bushels of the winter wheat crop is the shortage of the hay crop. The yield this year is estimated at one-half of the yield in 1894. The deficit, while large in the east, is greater in the west, notably in Indiana and Illinois, in which states a good many oats will be cut before maturity and used as a substitute.

(Issue of July 25, 1895.)

A pear tree hanging full of apples is a freak of nature located on the old Dunklinson farm, two miles north of Saylor Springs, Ill. This tree has borne pears of a fine quality for eight years in succession. Captain George Elliott and Police Judge Frank Van Houten, of this place, vouch for the tree being pear and it's now being fruited with apples.



## Concrete Grape-Vine Posts

### Permanent and Cheap for Trellises—How to Make Them at Home.

THE grape trellis shown in the illustration was erected more than a year ago on a farm near Chalfonte, Pennsylvania. Realizing that construction designed for this purpose is always subjected to strain, the owner decided to adopt the most substantial type; this, in the long run, also meant the cheapest type. For these reasons concrete posts were selected. Concrete posts have such rigidity and strength that they can be planted farther apart than is customary with wooden posts, thus requiring fewer in number. They keep in perfect alignment and there is no decay at any point, whereas wooden posts soon rot at ground level and eventually decay throughout.

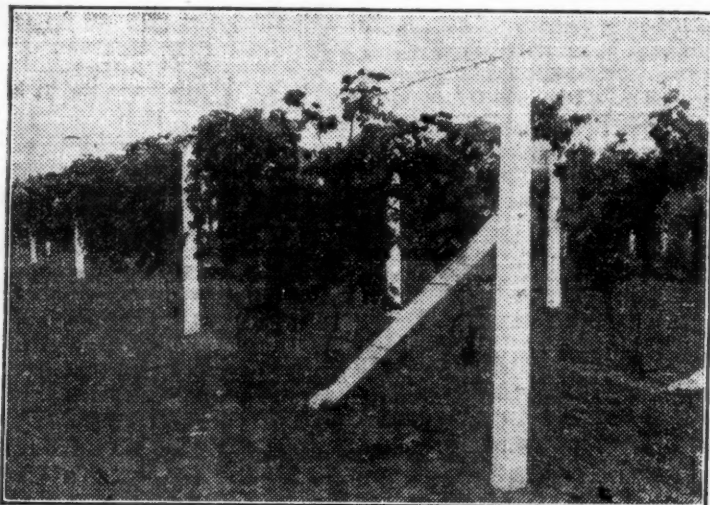
#### To Make the Posts.

The posts were made of concrete, consisting of one part Portland cement, one and a half parts sand, and three parts small stone. They are re-

tion was also filled, thus forming a bulb or enlarged end, which answered the purpose of an anchor. The brace form was then filled with concrete, which was worked into the notch, entirely surrounding the ends of the reinforcing rods, the latter being curved at the ends to firmly anchor them. It would be feasible, however, to precast the brace, merely providing for it a notch in the post. The notch could be easily formed by nailing a triangular block to the side of the form. The post end of the brace should be set in cement mortar.

#### How to Make the Forms.

The form for casting the posts is very simple. It consists of three boards, which form a trough the exact size of the finished post. The side boards are attached to the bottom piece by hinges so that they can be readily swung down when the post is removed from the mold. The wire

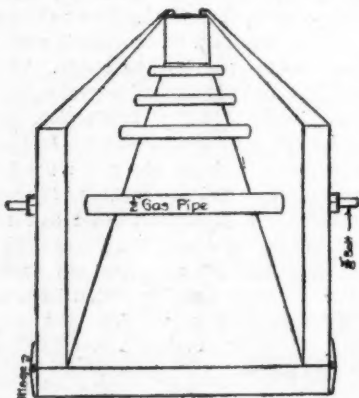


Concrete Posts for Grape Trellises Will Never Decay or Get Out of Line.

inforced by placing in the corners of each post, about one inch from the surface, a 5-16-inch square twisted rod. Three-eighths-inch round rods could be used in place of square rods. The posts are 10 feet long, of which four feet is beneath the ground and six feet above the ground. They are six inches square at the lower end, tapering to four inches square at the top. Through each post five holes are provided to receive the wires, upon which the vines are trained. At the end posts the wires are fastened to eye bolts, 3/4 inch in diameter, and about 12 inches long. These bolts extend through the end post and are threaded with a nut for tightening the wire. The bolts and fastenings are clearly shown in the illustration.

#### Braces for End Posts.

In the construction of the Chalfonte trellis, the slanting brace for the end



Form for Casting Concrete Posts.

post was cast in place. A notch was left in the post and the form for the brace was set up. The reinforcement of the brace projected beyond the end of the form and into the notch, the end of the form merely fitting up against the post. At the ground end of the brace an excavation was made. When the concrete was placed this excava-

tion was also filled, thus forming a bulb or enlarged end, which answered the purpose of an anchor. The brace form was then filled with concrete, which was worked into the notch, entirely surrounding the ends of the reinforcing rods, the latter being curved at the ends to firmly anchor them. It would be feasible, however, to precast the brace, merely providing for it a notch in the post. The notch could be easily formed by nailing a triangular block to the side of the form. The post end of the brace should be set in cement mortar.

#### RENEWAL OF OLD STRAWBERRY FIELDS.

The work of renewing and cultivating old strawberry beds should begin immediately after the crop is harvested, according to Prof. F. W. Faurot of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The rows may be "barred off" to a desirable width by running a furrow along either side with a turning plow or the rows may be narrowed by plowing out one side only. In either case the ground is leveled and worked down by harrowing and cultivating. Many growers prefer not to use a plow, but to work out the middles between the rows with double shovels or other cultivators. An orchard disk, with the sections extended just enough to leave a row of proper width, has proven to be very desirable implement for working out strawberry fields.

Perhaps the most generally satisfactory method of renewal of rows is to "bar off" on one side with a plow, turning out about half the old row. This plan will greatly increase the number of new plants that will stand in the row the following season above the number that will stand if the rows are "barred off" on both sides. Plow-

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### from the acre at less cost to grow.

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drilled in at seeding time will promote rapid root-growth, insure early maturity, heavy grain and more of it; reduced bushel cost; a good clover catch and a more profitable grain crop—

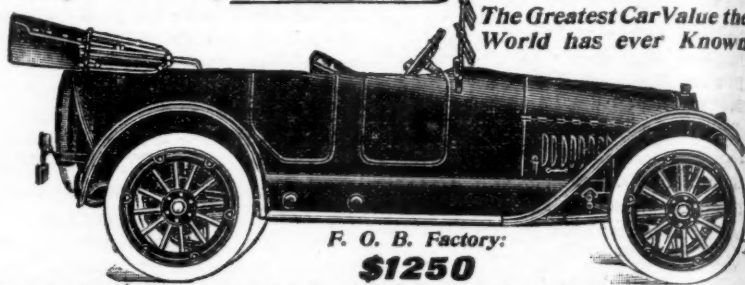
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ing on one side leaves the row much less exposed to injury from possible dry weather later in the season. It also makes it possible, when desired, to maintain the field in a profitably productive condition for a longer time.

The rows should be worked out with hoes and the runners trained in until a desirable stand is obtained. A reasonable wide row with the plants about five or six inches apart gives very satisfactory results in point of size, quantity and color of the berries.

Cultivation should be sufficient to keep the ground free from weeds and in good tilth throughout the season.

#### BED OF MIXED ANNUALS.

A very effective sight is a large bed of mixed annuals. This may be had of plants blooming at different periods, insuring a bed of bloom right up to the end of the season. Plant in the center of the bed a dahlia of the taller growing varieties—Clifford Bruton or Mrs. Roosevelt. Then larkspur and cosmos; then some of the late branching asters. A couple plants of nicotiana, some Marguerite carnations, zinnias and the tall Victoria asters in mixed colors, then Daybreak and Purity asters, the whole being bordered with stocks, coxcomb or French marigolds of the dwarf variety. A large round bed of this kind, in addition to being very pretty will furnish a supply of cut flowers for the house right up to the end of the season. The above plan of planting mixed annuals, may be followed with good effect in a border bed along the fence or around the house or veranda.

#### THE OLD-FASHIONED PETUNIA.

This is an old-time favorite of rapid growth and a free bloomer. The more common single varieties may be sown in the open seed bed, or in the bed where they are to grow any time after the weather becomes fine and warm, broadcasting the seed thinly over the ground. When the young plants are large enough to handle thin out or transplant to stand six inches apart

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each way. After they have made sufficient growth to cover this space a second thinning out will be in order. They will, in all probability have started to flower by this time, in which case a selection may be made, the poorer ones being pulled out, leaving only the largest and finest colored bloom. Owing to their rapid growth and free flowering habits, they are very desirable for planting among the early spring flower bulbs, soon covering the whole bed and hiding all trace of the dying bulb foliage. It may also be planted at intervals in the seed bed and kept in readiness for filling in spaces made vacant by the removal of the early flowering plants throughout the summer.

Wild cucumber vines will soon come up and may be transplanted. They make excellent covers for a trellis or a backyard fence, because they grow rapidly.

Even in the small home orchard of a dozen or more trees it will be found highly profitable to adopt a system of spraying which will control not only tent caterpillars but such serious pests as the codling moth, cankerworms, various bud and leaf feeding insects, and which will greatly reduce injury from the curculio



# HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

## SOME HORSES AND INDUSTRIES OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI

Editor, Rural World:—As stated several weeks ago, Sarcosie is the oldest town in southwest Missouri, and has been the strawberry town of this section. For a couple of years Neosho has side-tracked her, but in 1915 she came back with 118 cars of berries, beating Neosho by 12. If anyone thinks there is not some push in these southwest Missouri towns, he has another guess coming. In 1912 I saw over 7,000 bushels of sweet potatoes stored at Neosho.

In the great horse review stake for 1915, to be trotted in 1918, the only representatives of the great Kentucky sire Tregorith, 2:09½, sire of the world's fastest trotting yearling, Air-dale (1), 2:15½, (3) 2:09, 28 trotters and five pacers, (four trotters in 2:10 or better) are owned by R. W. Faucett of Neosho, both dams were bred in southwest Missouri.

At Sarcosie, I met Ed Hudson, and he said: "I was not satisfied with simply selling more farm homes at auction than any man in the United States, but I started out to make a day's sales that even the commissioners selling the wild domain of Uncle Sam's holdings might have something to keep in mind; so on June 7, I sold \$23,850 worth of southwest Missouri farm homes." Don't you call that a good citizen of a little strawberry town, that heretofore has depended on strawberries and poppies, to advertise its existence?

I saw John E. Cramer just after he had driven out of a field almost too ripe, and was cutting a field so green that he said he would like to let it stand a few days longer, but the four mules out of trotting bred dams had a big job to save what he must save, and if he could not cut one place, he must cut the other. Cramer said: "I am glad you came, just at the time you did, because I think I have the best farm work horse in the county, by Hinder Wilkes, son of Red Wilkes, dam of Borbon W., son of Bourbon Wilkes, out of a daughter of Sealskin Wilkes, son of George Wilkes. That did not keep me from breeding his dam for a Missouri mule, and after I got one of them, they brought in old Zolock, 2:05½, sire of the first 2:10 pacer of 1915, and in a solid bay colt, at her side, I have a colt good enough to enter in all the futurities, and make the Russians wish they had his mother."

One of the neighbors of John M. House suggested that it would not do to breed his draft mares to his little trotting-bred horse, and House told him not to go to a draft horse with them. That was in 1914. In 1915 he is breeding all his mares to House's pony. It was possibly what he learned when a team of the little one passed him on the road to town with the same load of wheat out of a soft field in threshing time, last year.

I know more than one who has learned the same lesson. Up in Nod-away county they learned they could get more for colts from Robert Rysdyk, 2:13½, out of draft mares, than they could for colts by draft sires out of the same mares. If it had been carried still further and the fillies bred to jacks, the difference in the price of mules from the Rysdyk mares would have been still greater. I might become discouraged if I did not once in a while get a crumb of comfort, like the following, "I should have answered long ago, but this is a busy season with us farmers, and I have been waiting for the arrival of the foals. Foxey Molly has a fine filly foal, now six weeks old by the Searcher (2), 2:17½. It is a fine individual and has more speed at the pace than anything I have ever seen. Norjestic, by Reserve Fund, has a colt two weeks old by Presspediton 48388, by Expedi-

tion, out of Ideal, cross by Belsire. This is a beautiful colt, large and smooth built, a nice square gaited trotter. Both foals are entered in the Kansas-Oklahoma futurity.

"In regard to Colman's Rural World, will say that I have been one of your pupils for 15 years. It was the landing of Reserve Fund by yourself and Gov. Colman that induced me to purchase Norjestic. Very truly yours, "I. L. HEATON."

"Harper, Kansas." It is just such a statement as I once got from a party a little south of there, and the next year he sold a four-year-old out of a Tennessee Wilkes mare for \$1,000. I hope Mr. Heaton will have as good luck. It might be, as the first 2:10 pacing mare bred in Missouri was out of a mare that had raised a mule. I should wish Mr. Cramer the same luck. If I am right, Cramer's Zolock colt will trot, and should develop into a great trotting sire.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

Charles L. Littlefield, for many years widely known as a jockey, owner and trainer of horses, died in Brooklyn on July 9. Littlefield was 83 years old. He rode some of the best race horses of nearly a half century ago and appeared at all of the important race tracks of that day.

## CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

### PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL.

At a meeting of the directors of the International Live Stock Exposition Association, Chicago, it was decided, in view of existing conditions, to have exhibits of "fat stock" and horses at the 1915 show, and if, in the judgment of the directors, conditions within the next few months should warrant, the entire breeding list will be added to the classification.

While there are no indications of disease anywhere at the present time, still, for the protection of the exhibitors and in the interest of the live stock industry at large, it was deemed advisable to take this precautionary action.

### DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS.

The sixth annual Dairy Cattle Congress will be held at Dairy Show Park, Waterloo, Iowa, September 27 to October 3, inclusive. Due to the postponement of the 1915 National Dairy Show, the Dairy Cattle Congress will be the only exclusive dairy show, offering prizes to all of the leading dairy breeds, held in America this year.

The dates of the show have been placed two weeks earlier to enable the herds to reach the Panama-Pacific Exposition in plenty of time for the dairy cattle judging October 18. These dates immediately follow the Illinois State Fair and just precede the Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City, thus forming a very attractive circuit for dairy cattle exhibitors.

### BOYS' FEEDING CONTEST FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

With a view to developing a school of successful feeders of cattle, sheep and swine, from the ranks of the youthful members of our farm homes and firesides, whose achievements may in time surpass the best traditions of their ancestors as meat producers, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company will offer the following prizes on animals fed by boys 16 years old and under:

Best steer or heifer under 30 months.—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10.

Best pen of five lambs of any of the mutton breeds.—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10.

Best pen of five barrows under 12 months.—First prize, \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10.

### Conditions.

All entries to be made in the name and by the feeder. Exhibitors will be required to personally care for their animals without the aid of an assistant.

Feeding term from August 1st to opening of the International.

Notice of intention to enter one or more of these breeding contests to be mailed to B. H. Heide, secretary Union Stock Yards, Chicago, at the beginning of the feeding period, who will upon receipt of notification mail formal entry blanks. No entrance fees will be charged in above classes.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB ISSUES VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club has recently published a valuable pamphlet for the benefit of Guernsey breeders and the public in general who are interested in knowing what this breed is accomplishing. This pamphlet is of handy size, neatly bound in a gray cover, is well illustrated with pictures of the leading cows of the breed and contains much valuable information. In the forefront of the book appear statistics regarding the advanced register work which have been compiled in such a way that they make very interesting reading.

Following this there is an interesting description of the breeding and feeding of the three Guernsey cows, Yeksa Sunbeam, May Rima and Murne Cowan, which produced world's champion records over all breeds. The cost of these records and profit from same is also discussed.

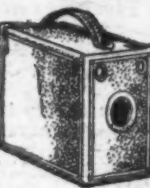
Following this a report of a study of 3,000 A. R. records appears. In

this study the first 1,500 records completed by Guernsey cows is compared with the last 1,500, in production of milk, butter fat and average per cent. There are now nearly 4,000 Guernsey cows which have completed yearly official records.

The general articles in the first section of the book are followed by an advanced register index which contains the names of 3,200 animals together with their milk and butter fat production, age at which their record was made and the months which they carried a calf during their record. In addition to this there appears the latest list of Guernsey advanced register sires and great producing dams which are those animals that have two or more A. R. progeny.

The St. Louis Agricultural Fair will be held in St. Louis October 4 to 9. Plans are under way for a monster exhibition of live stock, agricultural products and manufactured articles of all kinds. Details will be given in next issue of the Rural World.

Give him the benefit of the special course in Farm Accounting at  
**Gem City Business College**  
Quincy, Ill.  
Est. 1870  
America's Greatest Commercial College. Then he will help you make the farm pay better. Complete business and stenography courses also. Civil service preparatory, private secretaryship—commercial teaching courses.  
D. L. MUSSELMAN, Pres.  
Lock Box 65 Quincy, Ill.



**FREE** To every Boy and Girl. We give a fine camera and complete outfit plates, chemicals etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we send you 20 large art and religious pictures to sell at 10c each. When sold send \$2.00 and the camera and outfit is yours. We give 48 beautiful postcards extra for promptness; also a surprise gift extra for promptness.  
People's Supply Co., Dept. RW  
716 Lucas Ave. St. Louis Mo

## NEARLY FREE THIS BIG 3½ FOOT TELESCOPE with Patented Solar Eye Piece

Here's a bargain. Never before has it been possible to obtain a Multi-focal telescope with solar eyepiece attachment for less than \$10. But because we have made special arrangements with the inventors, and pay no patent royalties, and have them made in tremendous quantities by a large manufacturer in Europe with cheap labor, we are enabled to give you this outfit, provided you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year, new or renewal subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and 35 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the telescope outfit (total \$1.35). Think of it—the solar eye-piece alone is worth more than that amount in the pleasure it gives—seeing the sun spots as they appear, and inspecting solar eclipses.

The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope has a multiplicity of uses—its pleasure is never dimmed—each day discovers some new delight. Distinguish faces blocks away. Read signs invisible to the naked eye. Use it in cases of emergency.

Take the Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope with you on pleasure and vacation trips, and you can take in all the scenery at a glance—ships miles out; mountains, encircled by vapors; bathers in the surf; tourists climbing up the winding paths.

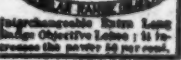
Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc.

The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope is mechanically correct—brass-bound, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically grounded and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is over 3½ feet long. Circumference, 1½ inches. Here-tofore telescopes of this size, with solar eyepiece and multi-focal lenses, have sold for \$8 to \$10, or even more. We do not claim our telescope is as nice and expensive in every particular of construction as a \$10 telescope should be; that would be unreasonable; but it is a positive wonder for the price. Each telescope is provided with 2 interchangeable objective lenses—one for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of Telescope about 50 per cent.

COULD COUNT CATTLE NEARLY 30 MILES AWAY  
F. S. Patton, Arkansas City, Kansas, writes: "Can count cattle nearly 30 miles; can see large ranch 17 miles east, and can tell colors and count windows in house."

SAW AN ECLIPSE OF SUN  
L. S. Henry, The Bronx, New York, writes: "Your solar eyepiece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse at the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 80 per cent concealed."

COULD SEE SUN SPOTS  
Rutland, Vt., Feb. 18, 1910.—Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Safford.

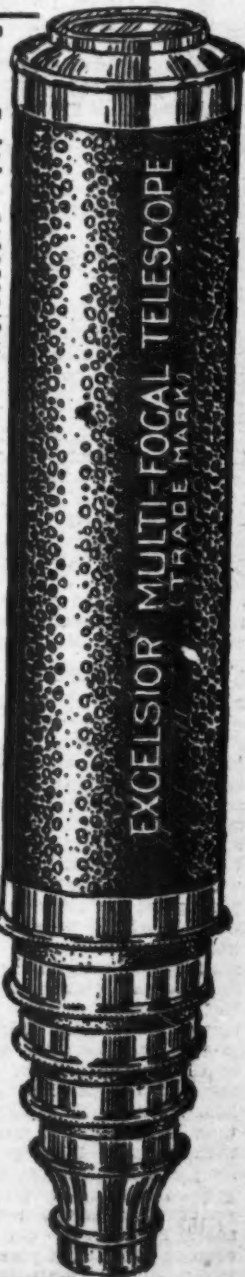


Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope  
Includes Objective Lenses; 1½ inches  
circumference; the power 50 per cent.

### LIMITED OFFER

Send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year extension on your subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, and 35 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the complete telescope outfit, which will be sent postpaid (total amount to \$1.35). Absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. DO IT NOW.

**COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD**  
718 LUCAS AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.





## POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

CHICKS SHOW SIGNS OF TROUBLE  
FROM FOWL TICKS.

Can you tell me what to do for my young chickens? They are all right until they are a week old, but after that they get sore behind and die in a day or two. Some are little hard sores, and others are almost as large as the end of your thumb.

I have pure-bred Plymouth Rocks and nothing else. The old ones are healthy. We take the Rural World.—Enquirer, Illinois.

Doubtless the correspondent's chickens are troubled with external parasites, such as the fowl tick. The sores have resulted from being punctured by some such parasite. Where this occurs the infested quarters should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and if possible, the brooding yard should be removed to new quarters. The parasite harbors in old hen houses and will remain there for an unusual length of time. Dipping the fowls in one of the coal tar disinfectants, the same as is used for dipping sheep, is one of the most practical methods to employ. Birds which have the sores developed should be greased with vaseline in small quantities.—Answered by Prof. H. L. Hempster, Columbia, Mo.

P. S.—The sores may be due to injuries. If so, treat as ordinary wounds.

CHICKS DIE FROM LACK OF SHADE IN SUMMER.

"Poultry cannot thrive in summer unless provided with cool, shady quarters," says Prof. H. L. Kempster, of the poultry department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. "The young stock will not make economical growth, and there will be a larger number of deaths among them if their quarters are not shaded. With mature stock the egg production will be cut down quite largely because of excessive heat."

Ducks are especially susceptible to the direct rays of the hot sun, according to Professor Kempster and one should never attempt to raise them unless they have shade. Poultry houses set on blocks so that the chicks can go underneath, orchards, patches of corn, etc., are measures which can be easily employed. Farmers will find that a corn field will make one of the most satisfactory places for raising the young as soon as they do not require the close attention necessary during their early life.

Patches of sunflowers planted now will be of great value later on, and the better growth the chicks will make and the increased egg production will repay well any efforts made to provide more comfortable quarters for the poultry flocks.

### CHICKEN "GAPES."

The "gapes" often cause heavy loss in a flock of young chickens. If care is taken to keep the chicks off of the ground and keep them out of the wet there need be little danger. "Gapes" are caused by small worms that fasten themselves to the inside wall of the windpipe. They thus obstruct the passage of the air and cause suffocation. The gape worm is a parasite in the common earth worm. When chicks are permitted to run at large and especially when their runs are on wet ground or wet grass they pick up many earthworms. When the ground is very wet, as after a rain or even in the morning after a heavy dew, many of these worms come to the surface. The chicks pick them up and thus introduce the gape worms into their system. Some ground that has long been used for chicken runs may become badly infested with gape worms. A change of location is advisable. Plow up the old range, grow a crop on it and in a year or two it will likely be free from parasites.



33-Piece  
Dinner Set  
AND  
41 Extra  
Articles

74  
Articles  
FREE

## Every Reader

of this wonderful offer, man, woman, boy or girl can get one of these sets. We have already given away nearly 25,000 sets since we started our dish offer, and although we have to pay more for our dishes now on account of the war in Europe our great popular offer remains the same. Don't let this opportunity pass or you will regret it when it is too late. Now is the time.

## Description

This magnificent 33-piece dinner set is the product of one of the finest and largest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes.

In the center of each piece there is a cluster of roses depicted in their natural colors and surrounded by the brilliant green foliage so that almost the only thing missing is the fragrance. The rich gold leaf border on the edge of each dish adds greatly to the beauty of the old roses, and makes this a valuable and beautiful dinner set.

## World Renowned

Each dish bears the genuine stamp and TRADE MARK of the great world-renowned Owen China Company of Minerva, Ohio. This stamp guarantees the high superior quality of this set of dishes, guarantees them absolutely. It proves to you that this is the original Owen china-ware. Oh, if you were only able to see the dishes themselves, the rich deep red of the old roses, which is burned into the ware itself so deep that it won't wear off, no matter how much or how long you use the dishes.

Each set is complete and comes nicely packed in a neat box and is shipped to you by express. We will guarantee, no matter how many dishes you may have that you will prize this set above all others that you may possess.

### Thousands Write Us Like This

#### BETTER THAN SHE EXPECTED.

The 33-piece dinner set has been received O. K. It is the prettiest dinner set I ever saw—it is just grand. All of my neighbors who have seen the dinner set want to get a set just like mine.—S. M. McKelthen, Cameron, N. C.

#### WIFE TOO ELATED TO WRITE.

Little Travis (my wife) is too much elated over her dishes just received from you to write, so I write for her. They are far more beautiful and much better ware than she expected. Please accept our thanks for same.—Kelsie Travis, Hardin, Kentucky.

#### ALL O. K.

I received my dishes, post cards and extra surprise all O. K., and they are simply fine.—Meta Reiter, Wheatley, Ark. There is hardly a reader of this wonderful offer who cannot secure one of these beautiful 33-piece dinner sets and secure it within a few days after sending name for instructions.

## Big Free Offer

41 Extra Articles  
FREE

### 115 High-Grade Needles



Fill out the coupon below and send it in to us and we will send you a sample of our famous needlecase, containing an assortment of 115 needles for every purpose, including bodkins, darners, etc.

When you get the sample needlecase we want you to show it to 15 of your friends and neighbors, and tell them about a very special offer whereby each person you see can get a needlecase just like yours, free.

As soon as we get the coupon below with your name and address on it we will lay aside one of these handsome sets of dishes, and the 41 extra articles, and send you the big sample needlecase, together with full instructions, and everything necessary to make the little work easy for you, so that as soon as you finish your work we can send you the 33-piece dinner set and the 41 Extra Articles by express without a minute's delay. An offer could not be more liberal or more fair and we know you will be delighted.

I also include with each set of dishes my special plan for paying all express charges on the dishes. My whole plan is so simple you can't fail to earn a set of these dishes if you will only make up your mind to do so.

### A Surprise

The very first letter you get from us will surprise you before you open it. It will also delight you by telling all about the big collection of rare and beautiful post cards which we want to give you in addition to the dishes.

### Another Surprise

And still, THAT is not all. One of the prettiest surprises of all is kept a secret until the day you get the dishes and find a pretty present that you knew nothing about. Isn't this a fascinating idea? And what makes it even more interesting is that we have something nice for everyone of your friends and neighbors, too. We'll tell you ALL about it as soon as we receive the coupon with your name on it.

### JUST SEND YOUR NAME

The coupon starts the whole thing. Just send me your name and address. I don't ask you to send any postage or anything else—just the coupon. So hurry up and send it in.

When you get the beautiful dishes, 40 post cards, and the extra surprise premium you will say, "How can you afford to give such beautiful premiums for such little work?" Never mind now HOW I am able to give these valuable gifts, on such a very, very easy plan, the fact remains that I DO give them only to my friends who are willing to lend me a helping hand during their spare time.

SIGN THE COUPON—IT STARTS EVERYTHING.

### Send No Money

Century Mercantile Co.,

St. Louis, Mo.

I want to get a 33-piece dinner set and the 41 extra gifts. Send me the big sample needlecase, and tell me all about your big offer.

Name .....

P. O. ....

R. F. D. .... State, .....



## THE HOME CIRCLE AND THE KITCHEN

The Home Circle is a meeting place for weekly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

### SUMMER'S JOYS AND NATURE'S WAYS.

Oh, the joys we have in summer,  
When the birds are singing gay,  
And the balmy breeze is coming,  
And we've flowers on the way!  
Nature really seems rejoicing,  
And her ways are always fair—  
In the rain and sun's a blessing—  
Things are growing everywhere.

There are fishes in abundance,  
Squirrels are playing in the trees,  
Cows are grazing in the pasture  
And we see the busy bees,  
Butterflies around do hover  
And most joyous do they seem;  
And the little rippling brooklet  
Seems a cheerful little stream.

Oh, sweet nature, you're so charming,  
We are all in love with you—  
And the skies do seem a smiling  
On a canopy of blue.  
Hear the katy-dids and crickets!  
And the stars shine bright above,  
And the silver moon's a wonder—  
All proclaim God's wondrous love.  
St. Louis. ALBERT E. VASSAR.

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO SOME OF OUR OLD WRITERS.

Dear Home Circle:—Well, here I come to answer roll-call. Have written letters, but never got them off. And you went on all right. If my mite was as acceptable as the widow's in the Bible, I would gladly cast it in. What little I have written was mostly for the friendship in it. I love to know that the old writers are alive and well.

I will tell you about our near neighbors, the birds. In the yard is a pole with a nice martin box on it. Three families dwell therein. If they could only stay all the year, there would be less loss of chicks, for the martins make Mr. Hawk sail off in a hurry. We always hail the coming of the martins in the spring.

Dear little wren built in the yard, too, under the cover of an ash barrel. They raised a family of eight, a nestful. They were not quite three weeks setting and growing to maturity. Then the mocking bird always builds in a large elm in front of the kitchen win-

dow where we can look out when eating breakfast and see the male bird rejoicing over his home; he will sail up a few feet and then down to the nest singing his melodies. They are much company. I wish I could tell the notes of each bird that they imitate. I guess that C. D. Lyon and Jasper Blines could. Was glad to see Mr. Lyon's name and know he is still here.

My garden is furnishing the table very well. Have nice blackberry vines growing for next year that I got from Jacob Faith; also got gladiolus and dahlia tubers, but the dahlias did not grow. The Rural World roses are doing fine. I let one bloom (pink) but it would have been better for the bush had I disbudded it.

Mrs. Mardis, I have two clumps of your sweet clover and they are higher than the fence. The yellow reminds one of golden rod. The bees love it. Adieu!—"Aunt Ray," Missouri.

### INTERESTING NOTES ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Dear Home Circle Friends:—Can anyone lack for vegetables this year when rains are so abundant? We are raising two crops, both vegetables and weeds. We find it best to grabble every one of the Irish potatoes now and use or sell, so that they will not be rotting in the wet soil and they will produce another good crop.

We want to recommend the Japanese radish. It is larger than all others, of a mild flavor, never gets pithy and is tender even when beginning to go to seed.

The bugs ate our muskmelon vines, when first coming up, until it was hard to get a stand.

We boiled pepper pods and sprinkled pepper tea on the cucumber vines and cabbage heads, to keep the bugs away. Black pepper can also be sprinkled on these plants to good effect.

About 17 years ago we set out six Lucretia dewberry vines. They have been plowed up twice, but they have grown and spread until there is now about half an acre, and three times a week we gather about a crate of as fine berries as I ever saw.

There are some black raspberry vines in a thicket in our orchard that for years have bloomed and never set any fruit. We are mowing them out of the way now. Wonder why they never fruit?

My brother lives in Milton, Pierce county, Washington. He writes me that one man eight miles from Milton has eight acres in red raspberries and had 150 pickers busy. Twenty thousand pickers will be needed in the valley to gather the Snider and Evergreen blackberry; the latter, bearing until frost, is the variety that we should all raise.

Will someone write about building a greenhouse, the cost of a small one and would it pay in a common sized town like ours (Bollivar)—Nettie B. Richmond, Missouri.

### LOST AND FOUND—A SCROLL.

Dear Home Circle:—Once upon a time, not so long ago, a "bondswoman" sent in a story about a king's daughter who had written a "scroll" containing good news to mankind; through some mishap the script, alas, was lost, and the dear bondswoman bewailed the fact as a great calamity.

Now harken to glad tidings, a similar scroll was found by the same king's daughter who handed it to the writer for publication in the good old Rural World. Thus it reads:

Be generous, give unstintingly, give freely of affection to man and beast for the latter are appreciative of kind treatment as any human being. Do not be miserly with kind words; an old Sunday school song rings in my ears now which was all about kind words that never die, never die, no never die. It is the least we can give.

If one cannot give money, food or clothing, give love and kind deeds which go a long ways in our bank account with God and heaven on earth.

Then there is the glorious ability of giving mentally all that we cannot give materially. The poorest with a generous heart may lavish love thoughts, health and wealth thoughts, to all those who are in need of these precious gifts. We must not hold back, but send out generously with all our heart, for the more we give the more we receive. All good reflects back on the giver, it is a case of "as ye sow, so shall ye reap." When once used to it, the pleasure of sowing goodness and happiness wherever we can is great!

Here is another glorious truth, namely, that our hand is God's hand. That is a grand idea to be pondered over.

We all desire to give and are miserable because we think ourselves too poor to give as we would like. Banish that idea! Send your good gifts mentally and with all your loving heart, open your hand, give, let all good gifts flow out; the blessings therefrom will surely reflect back to the donor.

A day full of good deeds is worth more before God than two days full of empty wordy praying. There is considerable praying and preaching going on and yet, what does it avail? If thoughts and deeds do not keep in line with the praying and preaching it is as naught before God.

If withholding makes poorer then we must open our hand wide and give, give. We have so much to give; every kind deed or word is a gift. God is our supply, hence as His heirs we are rich and can afford to give.

Here ends the scroll.—Claire V. D'Oench, St. Louis.

### ADVICE TO OLD PEOPLE.

To the Home Circle:—Be patient when you do not get all you want.

Don't be sensitive about slights. If you are snubbed, take it as a joke. If you are ignored, never mind; you can respect yourself if no one else does.

If your hearing is poor, and others get impatient because you do not understand them, never mind; be sorry for them. If you can't hear, just think that they didn't want you to anyway, or they would speak louder.

Do not ask for anything that you can possibly do without.

Always have a smile and a kind word, no matter what others may have.

Say "thank you" and "please" for favors.

If you want to invite company and do not feel free to do so, just get a good book and read and find your company there.

If you are lonely, remember that there are others worse off than you.

If you can, send a message to them.

Remember how many extra steps must be taken for you and how tiresome it must be.

Every morning say: "I'll try to be happy today and help others to be.—Mrs. M. J. O. Whitting, Washington.

### COOKERY OF STRONG FLAVORED VEGETABLES.

The many people who believe they cannot eat cabbage, cauliflower, onions, and turnips without suffering from indigestion, and the many others who do not like these strong flavored vegetables, which are very valuable in the diet, should change their method of cooking them, suggests Miss Oberlin, of Colorado Agricultural College.

Use a large quantity of water in proportion to the quantity of vegetable to be cooked. To prepare creamed cabbage cut the cabbage, not too fine, with a knife. Have two quarts of slightly salted water boiling rapidly, add one quart of coarsely cut cabbage. Boil, uncovered, until the cabbage is tender when tried with a fork. Drain at once and add one cup of medium white sauce. The mixture may then be placed in a well buttered baking dish, covered with buttered crumbs, and browned in a moderate oven.

Onions, cauliflower, and turnips may be prepared in the same way. Small onions should be boiled whole, larger ones cut in quarters; cauliflower may be left in the head or broken into smaller pieces; and turnips should be cut in cubes.

The advantages of this method of cooking are: The vegetable stays white or pale green in color, the odor in the house is not disagreeable, the flavor is much better, and the food more easily digested than when a covered kettle or fireless cooker is used.

### WAYS OF COOKING BEETS.

Thin out the rows of beets. Take the real small ones and cook every part of them as we do greens, seasoning the same and serve with vinegar.

When beets are as large as walnuts or larger, boil together with their stems until soft, then peel and put in vinegar for pickles.

Peel and slice raw beets and fry in butter, pepper and salt until tender.

To can beets, boil until tender, then peel and slice, then boil in vinegar with a little sugar and ground cinnamon or other flavoring.—Nettie Richmond, Missouri.

When making hot starch add a level teaspoonful of dry washing powder to a quart, and the irons will not stick.

## Timely Tips for the Housewife

### IV. What to Do With Sour Cream

By Nettie E. Maxwell, University of Wisconsin.

The question is often asked by women living in dairy districts: "What can be done with sour cream, we often have more than we know how to use?"

It almost seems like asking what can be done with money for cream is such a valuable food and may be used in so many appetizing ways that it should never be wasted.

The idea with most women is not "what can we do with it, but instead tell us some new ways of using it profitably." Many of us have used sour cream for griddle cakes, biscuits of various kinds, cakes, cookies, short-cakes, puddings, salad dressings, meat sauces, fish sauces and freezing it with fruit juices have made most delightful ice cream. And did you ever use sour cream in place of milk in preparing a white sauce for codfish? If not you have a treat in store. Do not cook the cream too long to allow it to curdle the mixture.

But you ask for recipes and here are just a few:

Sour Cream Cookies.—Add a cup of sugar and a cup of molasses to two cups of rich sour cream, add two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and one of baking powder, a tablespoonful

of ginger, a dash of cinnamon and cloves and enough flour to roll. Let stand on ice to chill before rolling out.

Chocolate Cake.—Take a cupful of brown sugar, add a half cup of sour cream, a half teaspoonful of soda, one egg well beaten, a cup and a half of flour sifted with a teaspoon of baking powder. Dissolve two squares of chocolate in half a cup of boiling water and add to the cake the last thing. Flavor with vanilla and bake in two layers.

Cabbage Salad.—Shred cabbage very fine and plunge into cold water to crisp. Drain and dress with sour cream, sugar, salt and if not quite sour enough a very little vinegar may be added. This is a salad which can be enjoyed at any meal with almost any combination of foods.

Sour cream when mixed with fruit juices and sweetened will freeze smooth and velvety. Orange juice with sour cream and sugar to sweeten is a combination especially tasty and delightful. Mix and freeze as an ice cream. Raspberry, grape juice or peach juice are others. Lemon is such an acid with the sour cream also an acid that the result is not so good unless a sour frozen dish is desired.

### Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chatelaine watch, with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free for selling only 20 of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for prompt sale. Send no money—just your name.

PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W., St. Louis, Mo.

### CENTERPIECE 10c

This beautiful centerpiece for outline embroidery is stamped on Mexican Keru Cloth. You may have your choice of the following designs: Rose, Wild Rose, Daisy, Forget-Me-Not, Daisy, Poppy or Violet. Any one sent postpaid for only 10c.

Century Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.





## THE RURAL WORLD PATTERN SERVICE



In ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only; for children, give age only; while for patterns for aprons say, large, small or medium.

**1005. Girls' Two-Piece Dress.**

Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 27-inch material for a 4-year size.

**1334. Costume for Misses and Small Women.**

Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years, and requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for an 18-year size. The skirt measures about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards at the lower edge.

**1339. Ladies' Kimono, Perforated for Sack Length.**

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for the full length style, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards for sack length, for a medium size.

**1004. Girls' French Dress.**

Cut in four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. It requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size.

**1290-1289. Ladies' Costume.**

Waist No. 1290 is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust meas-

ure. Skirt No. 1289 is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires  $7\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. The skirt measures about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards at its lower edge, with plaits drawn out. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each pattern.

**1008. Ladies' Dressing Sack.**

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 27-inch material for a medium size.

**1342. Ladies' Apron, With or Without Band Trimming.**

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

**1358. Ladies' Over Waists.**

Cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 24-inch material for No. 1 and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 44-inch material for No. 2 for a 38-inch size.

**1360. Girls' Dress With Separate Skirt Attached to an Under Waist.**

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 36-inch material for an 8-year size.

**1347. Child's Coat.**

Cut in four sizes: 1, 2, 4 and 6

## THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Essilyn Dale Nichols, 1527 35th St., Rock Island, Illinois.

Dear little folks, our first prize game for this week was sent in by Hazel Best, of Wolbach, Nebraska, whose game is called: "Drown the Duck."

**Drown the Duck.**

(Described by Hazel Best.)

The players form a ring and a boy or girl runs around outside the ring tapping each player on the back saying, "Drake," until someone is chosen for "Duck." This is done by calling "Duck," instead of "Drake," when the player who is circling the outside taps the one chosen on the back. This player (who is now the duck) runs after the other player following the exact path taken by the first player until first player is caught.

Hazel—I will send you a prize for this game soon. I would be real glad to have the story you mention, only we don't have room for stories yet. Thank you for the offer, just the same. Our next prize game was sent in by Annabelle Dilley, of Moscow, Kansas, whose game is called: "Fruit Basket."

**Fruit Basket.**

(Described by Annabelle Dilley.)

The players are all seated except one who gives the others the name of a fruit. This player then tries to call the name of some fruit he has given three times, before the player who has that name says it once. If the caller succeeds he gets the other player's seat and this player must call out names. Whenever the caller cries: "Fruit basket upside down," all the players must change seats and of course the caller tries to get a seat. The one left standing must be caller.

Annabelle—Another game has been printed with this name, but as this is a different game I am printing it and will send you a prize soon. Our next prize game was sent in by Lera Smith, Riverview, Ala.; whose game is called: "Jack in a Ring."

**Jack in a Ring.**

(Described by Lera Smith.)

To begin the game, a very large ring is drawn on the ground and another smaller ring is drawn inside it. One of the players stands in the inside ring and the rest circle between the inside and the outside ring. The one in the middle says: "Who is going around my head stall?" The ones marching around say: "Jack in a ring—go." The one in the center says: "Any of my sheep gone?" The ones marching around answer, "No." Everytime they say "No," one of the players in the circle drops out and

years. It requires  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 4-year size.

**1157. Ladies' Shirt Waist.**

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

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These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

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Pattern No. .... Size .... Years

Bust ..... in. Waist ..... in.

Name .....

Address .....

hides. When they have all gone the player in the center goes to find them. Lera—I will send you a prize for this game real soon. You are a smart little girl to be able to use a typewriter.

Paul Doughty, Stafford, Mo.—I will send you a prize for your game called: "Going to Mill and Back" and print it, too, if you will answer the following questions:

Does each player who hides a pencil behind him walk or hop on the marks in the square? And when another player guesses which hand the pencil is in, does that player take his place? And who wins the game?

Clara Robbins, Fowler, Kans.—Your game has been printed before, but I will send you a prize for your interest and trouble.

Helen Robbins, Fowler, Kans.—Your game has also been printed before and although it was very nicely written and described in an interesting way I cannot print it, because you see, our little members already know how to play it. But I will send you a prize for your trouble, and hope that you and your sister will send in other games.

As this is all the space we have this week, will say good bye.

## DRINKS FOR HOT DAYS.

As the hot days of summer come, the drug stores and ice cream parlor become more popular. It sometimes seems difficult to find something at home to serve, as a substitute for the drinks and frozen dishes sold at these places. There are, however, many acceptable drinks which may be prepared in a short time if the housewife will keep the few necessary ingredients on hand.

Raspberry Punch, when diluted and slightly sweetened is very delicious. Grape juice may be purchased in various sized bottles or canned at home when grapes are plentiful, and is also very good when served cold on summer days. Some recipes for more elaborate beverages are:

**Piazza Punch**—Juice 2 lemons; juice 2 oranges, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups grape juice, 2 cups water.

**Fruit Punch**—Juice 6 lemons, 2 cups water, 1 pound of sugar, chopped rind 1 lemon, 2 bananas (sliced fine), 1 grated pineapple,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bottle marachino cherries, 2 quarts appolinaris water.

**Pineapple Punch**—One cup grated pineapple, 2 cups water, 2 cups sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup fresh tea, 3 oranges, 1 cup grape juice,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  quarts water.

## PICNIC SUGGESTIONS.

"The enjoyment of a picnic is apt to lie in the simplicity of the arrangement." Its object is recreation and this should govern the preparation. Delicate or complex cookery is "out of place." One should keep in mind that the picnic lunch takes the place of the regular meals, therefore simple, substantial food which packs easily and carries well—should be chosen. Following are food stuffs that are suitable for a picnic lunch:

**Meats**—Meat loaf with hard cooked egg center; cold sliced meat; "Wienies"; fried chicken; cold sliced ham; sardines.

**Sandwiches**—Plain; Boston brown bread; chopped ham and salad dressing; cheese and pimento; nut bread sandwiches; date; peanut.

**Salads**—Salmon; potato; cottage cheese; cold slaw; deviled eggs.

**Relishes**—Radishes; celery; olives; pickles; potato chips.

**Fruits**—All fresh fruits.

**Sweets**—Cookies, cakes, candy nuts.

**Beverages**—Coffee, iced tea-lemonade.

Use paper plates, cups, etc., so as to reduce the amount of things to be carried home. Have all food well prepared, daintily packed, plenty of it and not too great a variety.—Miriam Haynes, Colorado.

All ingredients for cakes should be weighed accurately. The flour must be dry, as it will prevent the cakes rising in the oven. If not kept in a tin or barrel it is well to stand it on the plate rack above the oven for half-an-hour before using, to ensure its dryness. To make the cakes light, the flour should also be sifted.



## What Rearton Saw

By Vaughan Kester

(Copyright, 1915, The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

REARTON dropped down in the chair I pushed forward.

"Can you give me a moment or two?" he asked.

"As many as you like," I answered. "Just wait till I put my name to this—" and I signed the letter before me.

He watched me fold and slip it into an envelope, then he said:

"I want your opinion on certain matters."

"Come now, Rearton," I entreated. "Let me off if it's to be another talk on spiritualism!"

"Confound it! Why will you persist in calling my beliefs by what to me is the most offensive of names? I recognize the existence of the supernatural. Every intelligent man must."

"Then, praise heaven, I am not intelligent."

"I want to ask you this. How much more than you actually see would you be willing to believe?"

"A great deal less,—and even then I question not I'd be pretty well deceived. The evidences of the senses are no evidences at all. They are a cheat 99 times out of 100. The testimony of no two witnesses ever allied exactly, even though they stood side by side looking on the same event."

"Come, that's a broad statement," he objected.

"Of a very general truth," I supplemented. "And it holds good from the crucifixion down to the present day, whether the occasion was most momentous or most trivial."

I was aware that my friend was dabbling in the occult, and if any thing I could say would throw discredit on it I was anxious it should not be left unsaid.

"Look here," he continued, "supposing I should state to you as a fact sus-

ceptible of positive proof, that the future can be made visible to a man."

"Oh, come!" I interposed. "Let's drop this."

"No, I can't." He had become suddenly grave. "I want you to promise me that if I send for you during the next week you will respond to the summons."

"See here, Rearton,—what folly are you about to engage in?"

"My dear boy, it's not folly! If what I expect happens, I shall be able to gratify a rational desire to read the future,—my own particularly."

"When you do," I burst out, "I hope I'll be there to see how the thing's done!"

"That's exactly the favor I'm asking."

We sat silently looking at each other for a moment. I felt vaguely that my friend was not the man for such experiments. He was far too likely to be the dupe of another's cunning, being sensitive almost to the verge of weakness, essentially a dreamer with all a dreamer's love of the unreal.

"What does Miss Kent say?—does she know?" I asked.

"Miss Kent is quite willing."

"Probably she agrees with me that it's all a pack of nonsense."

"There you're mistaken," he said quickly.

"Faith,—supreme faith,—must be dominant in her character then. Few women would care to have the man they expect to marry forestall time in the fashion you propose."

"Miss Kent is not the ordinary woman. Her willingness shows sublime faith in our affection."

"Quite so,—that is if she really thinks it possible."

"I assure you"—and his pale face flushed—"I assure you she shares my beliefs fully. Why shouldn't the future be as plain as the past?"

"Now, see here, Rearton," I said, "I'm not especially fond of argument, and if I can't swear my way through a dispute it is rather apt to languish as far as I am concerned. One thing I am sure of,—if bare one-half of your good fortune was mine I'd be amply satisfied with the present. Nothing so remote as the future would trouble me."

Rearton, seeing that I was not inclined to discuss the question he had propounded, took his leave of me.

A day or so later I received a note from him requesting my immediate presence at his apartments. I hastened there. He opened the door himself in response to my knock and I followed into his room. I could see he was laboring under some great excitement. His first words were evidently intended to explain matters.

"He will be here in a moment." He spoke hurriedly and in a low voice as though he feared a listener. "The reason I sent for you is because of all my friends I think you are the least likely to be imposed on. I have the uneasy feeling that many of my investigations were not conducted with absolute fairness,—an uncomfortable sensation of having been tricked. Understand me, my faith in the great principle remains unaltered, but the methods used in its demonstration have been unworthy."

I made a gesture of ridicule and dissent, and he added:

"Your unbelief and doubt are my mainstay. I trust to you to see that what is to follow is carried out in the spirit of truth that prompts the undertaking."

I was about to make a reply when some one said in a voice of marvelous sweetness and culture:

"If you are ready, gentlemen."

I turned hastily. Standing beside the door that gave access to my friend's dressing-room was a man in a loose robe of dark and curious fabric. Not the habit, but the man, riveted my attention. I saw a colorless face devoid of beard or mustache, a face incontestably perfect as to feature and outline, but the very antithesis of handsome. The mouth was fine and cruel, the forehead serene and broad, with wonderful eyes that burned and glowed with a peculiar lusterless fire as they met mine. The whole effect was distinctly unpleasant. The man was of the kind that one might imagine murdered from love of crime as an art, to whom profit was secondary to pleasure. I instinctively knew that

the quality of his mind, though incomparably acute, was debased and diseased far beyond the limits of the rational, yet nothing could be further removed from insanity nor madness.

Rearton said, "This is my friend," placing his hand on my arm as he spoke.

The man, having advanced to the center of the room, and acknowledged the introduction by an inclination of the head, said, "Let us begin." I observed the same quality in his speech that had arrested my attention in his face. Soft and sweet as the tones of his voice were, they were entirely divorced from feeling. It was a soulless perfection.

In the center of the room was a table with three chairs drawn about it. Rearton took the one at the head, and in response to his bidding I seated myself at the foot. The man—medium or whatever he might be—dividing the space between us.

For a moment or two I kept my glance fastened upon him, then I turned to Rearton. A marked change had taken place in his appearance. He had sunk down in his chair in a heap, like a drunken man or an imbecile in a period of bodily degeneracy corresponding to the mental. The white of his eyes showed through their half opened lids a dull lead color. His skin was spotted and yellow. He seemed scarcely to breathe. It was altogether horrible!

As I gazed, slowly he straightened up, the lids rolled back, and with a convulsive motion—a nervous tremor—he sat erect, staring at the man. The latter began to sway from side to side, and as the needle follows the magnet, so Rearton's body moved in unison. He was dumbly obedient.

All this while I was far from being unaffected. I don't know that I can better describe my sensations than by saying that flashes of cold coursed through my veins. I had an uncomfortable and cowardly desire to turn and see who was behind me. This continued until I was absolutely chilled and shivering. My head began to swim, a sickening nausea lay hold of me, and still those wonderful eyes

against my will and reason held me spellbound. I could not draw away my own from them. I followed their search into futurity.

At last, in desperation, placing my hands upon the table, I sought with the aid of the support it gave to rise. It was all folly! I must throw off this influence—it was a cheat—a swindle . . . strange that I should be powerless to resist.

Suddenly as I struggled to retain the mastery over my senses a cry of pain escaped my lips. I had received a shock as though the base of my brain had been seared with a red-hot iron. I felt my head go down upon my breast, and then another mind than mine swayed me.

(Continued Next Issue.)

### Once Too Often.

Parson Black (sternly)—Did you come by dat watahmelun honestly, Bruddeh Bingy?

The Melon Toter—'Deed I did, pah-son; ebry day fo' nigh on two weeks!

### An Appropriate Aspect.

According to the daily papers, the wife of a certain governor was telling a servant about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is at the head of the state militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget cheerfully. "Ain't he got the foine, malicious look?"—The Youth's Companion.

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**EARN A WEEKLY SALARY** addressing envelopes at home in spare time. Full particulars 10c (coin). Chauncey Specialty Company, Box 16, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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**FREE FOR SIX MONTHS.**—My special offer to introduce my new "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,250. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 417-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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# THIS PONY FREE

## "QUEEN"

"QUEEN" is the cutest little Shetland Pony we ever gave away. The Pony Editor who has already selected over 300 prize Ponies picked her out of a choice of several hundred ponies. "Queen" with her beautiful brown silky coat looks just as pretty as a picture. Notice how she holds her head like the little queen she is. And she is just as good as she is pretty. "Queen" is about 42 inches high and weighs around 300 pounds. Hitched to her nobby pony buggy which we give with her she steps right into the breast collar with her wide Shetland chest and will haul you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in up hill and down just about as fast as most big horses. Then if when you get her you want to take a canter across the fields and through the woods, just slip on her beautiful Indian Horse hair bridle and tighten up the dandy saddle (which we send too) and off you go to walk, trot or canter for the jolliest sort of a horseback ride. "Queen" and her elegant outfit can be yours if you are willing to do us a favor. Send us your name today and we will tell you just how to get her. Don't delay but do just as our 312 happy pony winners did and send us your name at once.



WE WILL GIVE YOU OR SOME OTHER BOY OR GIRL THIS PONY WITH COMPLETE OUTFIT

THIS IS "QUEEN"

## Send Us Your Name Today

IF YOU WANT TO OWN "QUEEN"

## THE OUTFIT

WE pride ourselves on the kind of pony outfit we give away with our Shetland Ponies. We wouldn't want to give you such a classy pony unless we also send you the best kind of an outfit to go with her. We send just the nicest kind of a four wheeled pony buggy, one that "Queen" can pull easiest and one that you and also your father and mother can ride in most comfortably. The harness too sets off "Queen" to best advantage and is a real Shetland Pony harness. And we want to tell you about the wonderful Indian horse hair riding bridle. Don't believe you ever in all your life saw such a pretty bridle. It is woven especially for us by an old cowboy at Deer Lodge, Montana, out of beautifully colored horse hair, red, blue, yellow, white and black, woven into remarkable Indian designs and mounted with colored rosettes and horse hair reins ending in a real cowboy quirt. You will be the first to have one of these bridles in your neighborhood if you send us your name and get "Queen" and her whole outfit. We had just as soon send this wonderful Pony and Outfit to you as to any other boy or girl but you must send your name and address right away so we can tell you all about our easy plan.

AS soon as we hear from you we will tell you how to go ahead to get "Queen" for your own. Our wonderful Pony Club is known all over the country because it gives Shetland Ponies to boys and girls and you can have one of these ponies as well as any other child. Don't let anyone persuade you that you cannot get beautiful little "Queen" and her outfit because our plan of giving away ponies is different from others. The fact that we have already given 312 ponies to 312 boys and girls all over the United States, from the state of Vermont to the state of California, many going over 1800 miles from St. Paul, is proof that we give ponies away. The postmaster or banker in your town knows that the Webb Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, who have been in business over 30 years, is one of the largest publishing firms in the United States and can afford to give away ponies to boys and girls to advertise our papers. We never heard of one of the 312 boys or girls until they wrote us they wanted a pony and that is why you must send us your name and address at once if you want us to send you "Queen" and her dandy outfit.



## WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 312 PONIES

HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 312 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Pedro," Harold H. Hodgins, Atchison Co., Mo.  
 "Duke," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.  
 "Evangeline," Gladys Houz, Sahine Co., Mo.  
 "Ginger," Charles Foster, Randolph Co., Mo.  
 "Nip," Gerald Kingen, Stark Co., Ill.  
 "Sport," Fred Hagerman, Du Page Co., Ill.  
 "Midget," John McCartney, Massack Co., Ill.  
 "Ducky," Robert W. Frank, Kenton Co., Ky.  
 "Stubby," Harold Quick, Jefferson Co., Ky.  
 "Keno," Vanessa Lykins, Bourbon Co., Ky.

"White Sox," Crayton Adams, Tallapoosa Co., Ala.  
 "Hilo," John M. Adams, Clay Co., Ala.  
 "Bob," John B. Corn Jr., Pulaski Co., Ark.  
 "Beauty," Evelyn Russell, Greene Co., Ark.  
 "Togo," Harris Greer, Sharkey Co., Miss.  
 "Ruskin," Lois Pettitt, Morgan Co., Tenn.  
 "Lady," Marion Jones, Franklin Co., Tenn.  
 "Peggy," Arthur Treanary, Rockingham Co., Va.  
 "Lulu," Louise Damron, Bedford Co., Va.  
 "Artie," Paul C. Johnson, Pasco Co., Fla.

"Winkle," Myrtle Pearl Holbrook, Wilkes Co., N. C.  
 "Buddy," Wm. A. Dimmette, Wilkes Co., N. C.  
 "Tiny," Wm. N. Raiford, Marlboro Co., S. C.  
 "Corporal," Laura Powell, Decatur Co., Ga.  
 "Fritz," Ida Metcalf, Butler Co., Iowa  
 "Tuck," Lawrence Fox, Grant Co., Wis.  
 "Brewster," Paul Simms, Custer Co., Nebr.  
 "Pert," Georgia Spencer, Warren Co., Pa.  
 "Dainty," Gladys Elwood, Franklin Co., Va.  
 "Marmalade," Crystal A. Andreas, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

NOTICE we print the names of 30 of our 312 Lucky Pony Winners, which we wouldn't have done if it were not true that we give away real live Shetland Ponies. We haven't room to print the names of our whole 312 Lucky Pony Winners, but we will send them to you just as soon as we hear from you. Possibly some of these 312 Lucky Pony Winners live in your county or a county near you and, if so, you probably know them because our Lucky Pony Winners are the best known children in their locality. However, it doesn't make any difference where you live, if you send us your name and are the lucky child to get "Queen" she and her whole outfit will be shipped without one cent of cost to you. If you send us your name the day you receive this, we will send you 1000 votes for "Queen" and a big surprise that will double your chances of getting a Shetland Pony. We haven't room to explain it here but we will tell you as soon as we hear from you. Remember you cannot get "Queen" until you send us your name so sit down and write us at once. Don't miss this grand opportunity to get a Shetland Pony.

### Each Contestant A Prize Winner

All contestants will surely get a prize of their own choosing from a list which which we will send them. Besides the Pony Outfit and Twenty-five grand prizes we shall offer Gold Watches, Base Ball Outfits, Gold Bracelets, Fishing Outfits, Fountain Pens, Hand Bags, Flash Lights, Rifles, Shot Guns and dozens of other desirable prizes. If you become an enrolled contestant in this Pony Contest you can't lose. But don't let anyone persuade you that you can't win "Queen" because you have the same chance as any other child.

### Send Your Name Today

Our Ponies are given away so quickly that you will stand a better chance to get this one if you sit right down and write us a letter or a postal card or send the coupon opposite filled out with your name and address (either way will be all right). The work we require you to do to become a contestant for "Queen" is something that any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do and any child who becomes a contestant will win a fine prize, even if he fails to win "Queen" which is the best prize of all. We shall write you promptly just as soon as we hear from you.

Address All Letters to **THE FARMER'S WIFE PONY CLUB, 547 Webb Building, ST. PAUL, MINN.**

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Please send me pictures of "Queen" and tell me about your Pony Club and also tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies. I have no pony and want to belong to the Pony Club and own "Queen."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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WHO WANTS ME?

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